

Initial CALFED responses to the Delta Protection Commission comments on CALFED's North Delta Flood Control report are sequentially listed below:

1. DWR provided profile data for the levees along the S. Fork Mokelumne (1993-94 survey) to Ensign & Buckley (EB). Data for New Hope Tract is from 1996. The survey data used for the other tracts along the S. Fork dates from 1989 to 1991. For these other tracts, EB performed a cursory check of the DWR data against their data. EB concluded the differences were not significant enough to warrant changes to the model.
2. The capacities of the various waterways in the model are dependent on the boundary conditions of that waterway at a given time (i.e. due to tidal influence and the hydraulic profile at a particular time during a hydrologic event). Information from the modeling results can be used to generate channel capacity curves if desired.
3. Same as above.
4. Estimated Cosumnes River flows are included in our analyses. Flows for the Cosumnes River and Dry Creek are based on HEC-1 modeling of the respective watersheds and available rainfall and runoff data. The hydraulic model used does not extend up the Cosumnes beyond Twin Cities Road.
5. It is our understanding that a data set for this event has not yet been developed that could be readily used by the model. This would require a significant effort which we have not yet undertaken. Developing the flows for the Cosumnes River will require particular care due to the occurrence of numerous levee breaks upstream and downstream of the DWR gage at McConnell.
6. Our modeling did include one inlet on the east end of MW tract and, although it is not described in the report, EB modeled several alternative outlet configurations at the west end. Various weir configurations were simulated at the outlet (west end) in order to force the same amount of storage to be utilized in the Franklin Pond area for the alternatives as occurs for existing conditions. The objective of this exercise was to incorporate greater control of water released from the Franklin Pond area. To the extent that alternative outlet configurations were tested did not result in reaching different conclusions. However, the significance of how MW tract conveys water is evident. It is recommended that further analyses of north Delta flood control scenarios include refinement of inlet and outlet works through MW.
7. We agree that flow improvements would occur as a result of the stated modifications to the bridge. However, it is our opinion that such improvements would not significantly affect the conclusions reached in this study.
8. The downstream boundary of our model is the Mokelumne River near Georgiana Slough. Alternatives 4 and 5 include dredging all the way to the downstream boundary of the model. We assume that dredging (channel improvements) will probably be required all the way to the San Joaquin River.

9. CALFED agrees with the DPC's stated policy. More detailed evaluation of several scenarios will be needed to determine the balance of channel modifications and additional flood plain storage required to provide a workable solution short of the full setback levee approach.

10. CALFED needs to conduct further detailed analysis prior to implementation of any ecosystem restoration/flood control actions. Having stated this, our comments on your specific suggestions for additional modeling follow:

- If MW tract is used as a floodway, increased conveyance capacity upstream of MW seems unnecessary. Using MW alone provides significant improvements upstream. It is downstream of MW that can be adversely impacted under some scenarios as a result of the increased conveyance capacity.
- The second and third suggested scenarios could be evaluated; however, the scope of this study was to evaluate potential flood control improvements centered on the ecological restoration measures being considered for MW.
- The forth suggested scenario could also be evaluated. Again, dredging all the way to the mouth of the confluence of the Mokelumne and Cosumnes is probably not necessary if MW tract is used to convey flood flows. The modeling suggests that leaving out the improvements along the South Fork would most likely result in subsequent levee failures along the North Fork.

11. CALFED acknowledges the significance of flood control analysis of the Cosumnes watershed. That project is outside the scope of this particular study.